EUROPE.

THE CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN PARIS.

morning that the Conference will not meet at Munich, as at first proposed, but in this city, at the time originally appointed. The envoys of the various Powers, resident in this city, will represent those

this evening, says the present attitude of France renders a Conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossi-Me. The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary cir-

In the House of Commons to-night Lord Stanley. alluding to the European Congress on the Roman

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.-The Italian Government has granted an universal amnesty to the adherents of

Dec. 7.-The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count Lanza of Pisa was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron Ratazzi by 40

GARIBALDI AGAIN ESCAPES-FEAR OF A NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME-THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY-SPEECH OF

Monday. He added that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and the other European Powers; that it would be impossible to achieve that object by force. At the end of the debate a vote was taken, and the Government was sustained by the majority of the mem-

GREAT BRITAIN.

largest in this city, took fire last night after the audience had retired, and was totally destroyed. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss, which is very heavy, has not yet been as-

TRACT-ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT. Midnight .- In the House of Peers this evening, Earl was unfavorable criticised, when Mr. Hunt, Financial Secretary for the Treasury, defended the action of the Government, declaring that the contract was the best one that could be made at the present time. At a late hour to-night the Honses of Parliament ad-

vious one. It is estimated that 50,000 men marched in the funeral procession. Good order was maintained all along the line, and the whole affair passed

FEAR OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS. PARIS, Dec. 8.-Fears are entertained here of a ministerial crisis, in consequence of the last speech of M. Rouher, on the Roman question, in the Corps Legislatif.

JOURNEY OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. for Monza, in Northern Italy, where he will meet his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel.

GERMANY.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF RATES. B RIAN, Dec. 8 .- Important changes in the existing tan I rates of the Zollverein are contemplated.

LEMONDERRY, Dec. 8.—The Anchor Line steamship H.bernia, Capt. Munroe, which left New-York on the Sith ult., has arrived at Moville on her way to Giasgow.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Dec. 7—Afternoon.—Consois, 92 13-16 for money. American securities are very quiet. Himois Centrals have declined to 883. Eries have advanced to 472. Fire Twenties were at 76 13-16 at 2000.

Liverroot, Dec. 7—Afternoon.—The Cotton market is quiet and steady; there have been sales, since the opening, of Cotton to arrive, at 72d.; the sales is-day are likely to reach 12,000 bales; Midding Uplands, 72d.; Middling Gricans, 8d. Breadsinffs quiet. Provisions remain unchanged. Turpentine has advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 27/2. Other articles unchanged.

Nov. 26, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE FENIAN EXECUTIONS.

chester has been, as I have intimated, more orderly exester has been, as I have intimated, not over than usual.

A feeling of uneasiness and unrest seems, however, A feeling of uneasiness and unrest seems, however, to pervade the public mind. All the manufactories and warehouses in both Manchester and Salford are suarded and strictly watched by bands of workmen, and the banks and public buildings are under the surveillance of the police.

At St. John's Catholic Cathedral, where Father add usually officiates, the Irish poor gathered in the surveillance, and there was evidently a feeling of

Ireland."

Of course a large number of people have been wandering about in the neighborhood of the prison to-day, and thousands of tearful eyes have surveyed the "niche in the wall" where resterday their comthe "niche in the wall where yesterday their con-rades died. Late in the afternoon a procession was formed at St. Wilfred's Roman Catholic Church, although the priests did their best to stop it. There were nearly a thousand men, and at least two thou-sand women and children in the procession. The bands played the Dead March in Saul and the Portu-guese Hymn. At one point a cheer was raised for the guese Hymn. At one point a cheer was raised for the "Irish Kepublic," and was echoed along the line. Opposite the house of Allen's mother the procession stopped, and the whole crowd took off their hats, the same took place opposite Larkin's house. There was no disturbance of any kind, and all passed off quietly. A few mounted policemen are patrolling the streets.

On Sunday, Nov. 24, a funeral procession, in honor of the three men who had been executed on the previous day at Manchester, was organized on Clerkenst., Strand, Pall Mall, and St. James-st., to Hyde Park. It numbered several thousands, and at the head of it was ity to man makes countless thousands mourn." The people which the procession had brought, must have numbered from three stands. At No. 1 stand Mr. Finlen was the principal speaker. He said that the lives of Irishmen had been sacrificed yesterday, in Manchester for cudeavoring

intent upon hanging. [Groms and cries of "Shame."] It was a shame, and he believed that the news of the execution had been cabled across the Atlantic to their Irish brothers in America. [Great cheering.] What would the effect of the news be there! [Loud cheers and cries of "We know."] England was now the only country, he might say, that killed for political offenses. This shameful act had been that of a Tory Government and of a Whig party as well. [Groans.] How was it that Mr. Ghalstone, the professed friend of the people and of liberty, did not speak out against this execution when he rose in his place in the House of Commons! Had he done so the execution might not have taken place, and thus Mr. Ghalstone, Earl Russell, and the Whig party were just as responsible for this murder as the Tory Government were. [A Volce, "They are all aristocrats."] They could not expect any thing good from either a Whig or a Tory Government. "We know that." Allen and his contrades were justified in trying to rescue the prisoners, who were in lifegal custody, and yet they were tried and manueled before Eritish Judges. "Shame."] There could have been no intention to kill any one, because the shot which struck Brett night have killed either Kelly or Deasy. [Henr, hear.] Had Brett given up the key of the van he would not have been again before the magistrates. [Groans.] There was good reason to believe that the wan eting the part of a spy, for the purpose of listening to the conversation between Kelly and Deasy, and reporting it when the men were again before the magistrates. [Groans.] There was good reason to believe that the man who fired the shot which killed Brett was still at large. And, in conclusion, he expressed his belief that the tragedy enacted at Manchester was a pudeini murder by the Government. [Prolonged cheers.] He had a solemn pleasure in proposing the resolution.

At another of the stands where the mass of the spectar.

At another of the stands where the mass of the spectator were Irish Catholics, a gentleman on the stand read
the funeral service from the Mass Book, and at least
three fourths of the crowd bent on their knees and with
howed and uncovered heads listened to the reader with
the utmost devotion and in perfect science, interrupted
occasionally by the sobbing and walling of the Irish
women. Such a scene is not often witnessed in England,
and produced a great impression upon the otherwise careless spectators as to the deep feeling which the execution
liad evoked among the Irish people.

The proceedings in the procession and at the meetings
were conducted with the greatest quictude, order, and
solcanity.

On Saturday, the 23d of November, a man who gave the on Saturday, the 23d of November, a man who gave the name of George Berry, but who the police allege to be Col. Burke, the colchrated Fenian Head Center, was placed at the bar, Bow-st., before Sir Thomas Henry, on

in the case of Meany. Did not then give a different ver-

THE YELLOW BOOK-ITALY AND TURKEY.

The Yellow Book, which has just been issued, contains 20 documents. Of those concerning Italy the first bears the date of the 12th of February, 1867. Nearly against the Roman States, and give quotations from the conversations which took place between M. de Malaret. the French Minister at Florence, and Signor Ratazzi, the

"Signor Ratazzi seems anxions, and fears he is no longer master of the situation, but still gives the same assurances."

In a dispatch dated the 18th of October M. de Moustier says that he intimated to the Chevalier de Nigra, the Italian Minister at Paris, that, if the Florence Government was powerless, France would protect the Pope. M. de Nira endeavored to point out the inconveniences that might result from French intervention; he declared that Italy would accept a Congress of the European Powers to bring the Roman question to a final solution. Dispatches from Bome, dated the 8th of November, announce that the Roman Government would pursue a course of elemency. The last document is the dispatch of M. de Moustier, dated the 8th of November, which has already appeared in the public journals. As regards the affairs of Turkey, the notes from the French Government insist upon material reforms. The last dispatch from M. de Bourée, the French Minister at Constantinople, signalizes that the deep impression made upon the Ministers of the Sultan by the delivery of the French declaration on the Cretan question was beginning to calm down. He says:

"They seem to understand that the declaration in question was the consequence of anterior events. Although their refusal to agree to our request has compelled us to withdraw our responsibility, the Porte knows that if it cannot exact from us the support which it had previously declined, we have, nevertheless, no intention of increasing the difficulties of its position."

M. de Bourée then mentions that the Porte is carrying out referms in its courts of law, public administration, and in-triction.

It amears from the Rive Book that Gen Dumont really.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

The Courrier Français, a special chemy of the Pays, has been informed that its sale in the streets is henceforth

he intends to be very severe on the press. This is a speedy commentary on the resolution expressed in the Imperial speech to escert the "liberal" measures of January 19th

The French Blue-book, which has just been issued, cor tains 258 pages. The portion of the book relating to the

ask those present to join him in prayer. He then repeated the "De Profundis," gmid the sols of the women and many of the men.

At No. 2 stand, Mr. Weston, one of the Council of the Reform League, presided. Mr. Mote moved a resolution, affirming that the execution of Allen, Gould, and Larkin was a judicial murder on the part of Her Majesty's Government; it also expressed sympathy with the families of the murdered men.

Mr. Mote said that in fature they would not be able to say much about Theodore of Abyssinia, for a murder bad been perpetrated in Manchester by the British Government and the doubt thrown upon the evidence on which Magnife was convicted, and the doubt thrown upon the evidence given against shore, should have made the Government and so fellows denomination—not only one nationality, but all nationality, but all to no purpose, as the Government were against the execution had been cabled across the Atlantic to their Irish brothers in America. [Great cheering.] What would the effect of the news be there! [Loud cheers and cries of "Shame."]

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The combat of Mentana freed Rome and restored security to the States of the Church; the royal troops having been recalled into the Italian territory, the French Government has decided that the expeditionary corps should evacuate Rome and the other places of the Fontifical States as soon as order shall be assured there. Our troops are, therefore, going to concentrate gradually on Civita Vecchia, which will remain occupied by a division or a brigade, until the moment when the Holy Father shall be no longer menaced.

Under the heading "Organization and Recontings" the Under the heading "Organization and Recruiting," the

statement mentions in the following terms the establishment of the Reman Legion and the mission of Gen. Dumont to Rome :

ment of the Roman Legion and the mission of Gen. Dument to Rome:

The Pontifical Government having claimed, in conformity with the Convention of the 15th September, 1864, the assistance of France in the formation of a volunteer corps of Catholics, the Emperor's Government decided that a legion with an effective of 1,200 men should be placed at the disposal of the Holy Sec. This corps received an organization similar to that of the Pontifical troops, and had for its first elements of formation some Catholic non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the foreign regiment; but soon the want of discipline made such ravages in its ranks that a certain number of soldiers were obliged to be sent away and some French ones admitted, who applied for leave to serve in the army of the Holy Father. However, at the end of a few months, descritors multiplied to such a point that the very existence of the legion was compromised. Gen. Dumont of the infantry, having been sent to Rome to seek the cause of this discouragement and reanimate the spirit of the corps, discovered that the legion was being actively tampered with by the revolutionary party, which, by the most open seduction, had induced descritors whose number, constantly increasing, was already sufficiently high to sensibly diminish the effective of the group of the proceedings, which had shaken even the first honest and faithful; and since his departure from Rome no case of described occurred in the legion.

In the French blue book, the following is given as the effective of the imperial troops: "The faitve army of France on the 1st October, 1957, the date of the last returns that have regence the Minister of War, consisted of 285,769 men in the interior, and 65,261 in Algeria, making a total of 424,662. But from that number is to be deducted about 40,000 on leave, which reduces the force to 884,852. At the same date the figures for the reserve were 224,462. The general total of the active army is therefore 650,432."

deal of the existence of the by Burke and his companion of the special control of the speci

an army of 40,000 men and 12,000 horses, with the corresponding material, not including the sea-going training ships, the coast-guard (deating batteries or others), or any of the vessels of local occupation called in the ports service ships. At a later period the number of the training ships, coast guards, and avisos de flotille were fixed as follows: I school for guinness; 1 school for midshipmen; 20 steam coast guards; 125 battments de flotille à vapeur; 20 safling transports; 20 small fishery guard boats. The effective of the vessels completed and classed in the first category amounts to 316 steam and 70 sailing ships, and consists of 16 fron-clad ships of the line, and frigates, of 16,000 h.p.; 12 fast steam ships of the line of 8,900 h.p.; 1 non-clad corvette of 45 h.p.; 17 fast steam frigates, of 16,000 h.p.; 24 fast steam ships of the line of 8,900 h.p.; 1 non-clad, 9,070 h.p., and 270 smaller vessels, including the transports, of 40,372 h.p.; making a total of 316 steamers, worked by 72,822 h.p.; the 70 sailing vessels are 20 fransports and 50 small fishery guard boats. On the 31st Dec. next (the date on which the situation of the naval material has been reported in previous years) there is reason to expect that we shall possess, in addition, 2 fron-clad corvettes and 1 screw dispatch boat, which will bring the total of the effective of the first category comprises 27 steam and 46 sailing vessels, that is: There are 2 screw hiners of 1,010 horse power; 6 frigates, screw, of 1,039; 2 special steamers of 12; 17 corvettes and dispatch boats, paddle, of 2,619 of sailing vessels, that is: There are 2 screw hiners of 1,610 horse power; 6 frigates, screw power; 5 armored corvettes of 3,150; 4 plated coast guard vessels of 2,128; one floating battery, froncased, of 129; one screw frigate, not plated, of 3,500 horse-power; 5 armored corvettes of 3,150; 4 plated coast guard vessels of 2,128; one floating battery, froncased, of 129; one screw frigate, not plated, of 3,500 horse-power; 5 armored corvettes of 3,500

RUSSIA.

THE MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

An Imperial proclamation has been issued, rdering a conscription of 4 in every 1,000 of the populacommence on the 15th of January and end on the 15th of February. This measure is declared to have for its object the ordinary completion of the strength of the army and

A petition, signed by Russian manufacturers, has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, praying that the introduction of the new tariff may be postponed until the ist of January, 1869, on the ground that the announce, ment of its character in itself caused a perforbation of the manufacturing interests at the annual fair at Nijni Novgorod.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The Northern Post publishes an atticle upon the Emperor Napeleon's speech on the opening of the French Cham-

Napoleon's speech on the opening of the French Chambers. The article says;

"Europe, and especially France, in a state of armed peace is a condition of things much to be regretted. It is necessary to take measures for putting an end to this situation as speedily as possible. It would be desirable that France, considering her great influence in European politics, should give the example and concentrate her attention on internal reforms. Without the fulfilment of this condition no one could view as serious the promise of the Emperor Napoleon to extend those liberties which M. de Girarnin fears, on the contrary, are to be curtailed,"

MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

An ordinance has been issued decreeing reductions in the budget of the Minister of War. Two regiments of artillery and one battalion of sappers are to be disbanded.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Italie of Florence, November 24, says: Some Foreign journals have pretended that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a reply couched in somewhat sharp terms to a letter sent by Gen. Menabrea This assertion is inexact, as no such reply exists or could exist. The letter of Gen. Menabrea alluded to was addressed to the Chevalier de Nigra, and had no other object than to indicate the pointlef view taken by the Government in the Roman question. We believe that the relations of the two governments, even after this letter, have taken a character which has nothing alarming for the friends of Italy."

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS. orrespondence of The London Times. NAPLES, Nov. 20. As yet I have done scarcely more than note As yet I have done scarcery more than note the fact of the cruption of Vesavius, but so much has it increased since Wednesday hast, and so marvellously beautiful is the spectacle, that it merits a more detailed report. Unlike those territic displays which we have had at times, and which cease with one great effort, this is a lava eruption increasing ever in force and beauty, and promising a direction of those most experienced in these maders, and the second as the content of the co For the first one or two nights the mountain was needest enough in its demonstration of official who they are to amonome its internal by the direction of Ottajano, which into the south-east side of Vesuvius. Some friends who went up there early gave a vague idea of the secte, and spoke of eight or ten new craters, being no hore than so many fissures opened by the explosive force of the mountain, and which change in number and character from day to day. For the last two or three nights, however, the seens has been as grand as ean well be conceived; but, before giving details, let me describe the actual state and appearance of the mountain, and which change in number and character from day to day. For the last two can well be conceived; but, before giving details, let me describe the actual state and appearance of the mountain, the exception of one or two suits and uncer marked with the expiral columns of the control of the

was the same. In Velletri they were received only pretty well—"discretamente bene;" in Frosinone, decidedly badly. "In both places the plebiscite was taken by us, and were a plebiscite taken generally it would be in favor of the Pope. The people are all "eri Cattolice Romani," and were not worthy of our efforts in their favor; they are far behindhand." It confirms the impression which I communicated to you more than two months since, and the wender is that Italians themselves did not more correctly feel the pulse of the Romans. Of course the emigrants, who compose the intelligence of the Pontifical subjects, are to a man opposed to the Government of their country.

THE POSTAL TREATIES SIGNED. The postal treaties which have been negotiated at the Conference held in Berlin were signed Nov. 23. They are to be ratified within three weeks. The pro

CRUZ TO MEXICO-IMPROVING CONDITION OF THE TREASURY — REPORTED DECLARATION

OF WAR AGAINST GUATEMALA. HAVANA, Dec. 7 .- The steamer Marsella, rom Vera Cruz Nov. 28, has arrived here, bringing news om the capital of Mexico to the 26th. The English steamer Danube, Capt. West, has arrived here from Vera Cruz, with news from that port to the 3d inst. She had Cruz, with news from that port to the ourse. See all been quarantined at Vera Cruz for two days. Her news from Tampico is up to Nov. 27. The salary of Fresident Juarez is \$60,000 per annum. In Guanqinato, Matias Romero had been elected to Congress. The excessive tolls heretofore levied throughout Mexico have been

The Apache Indians of Sonora continue their depreda-

The Apsence Indians of Sonora continue their depreta-tions, and robberles abound throughout the Northern Stafes. Government, however, was taking measures to pursue and punish the sovages.

At Tuntepec, in the State of Oaxaca, there had been destructive jumdations, and the population had to re-move. Great misery was caused by the excessive rains on that side of the Sieriff.

At the inneutration of a new steam marble factory in

destructive pupplishers, and the population had to remove. Great misery was caused by the excessive rains on that side of the Slerid.

At the inauguration of a new steam marble factory in the City of Mexico, President Juarez started the first saw. During the Geremony he made a neat speech, in which he said that the first slabs cut should be used for the momments to be erected in henor of the martyrs who fell for the cause of Mexican independence.

A decree has been Isaned Fraction the concession for the building of a railroad to Vera Cruz from the capital. It was granted to the old English company, who held their charter under the late empire. The new concession authorizes a subsidy of \$500,000 per annum to the conspany for 25 years, to be seeared by a lien of 20 per centum on the customs revenue of the Republic, but it required the road to be finished as for as Fuebla by January 1, 1809, and to be completed to the capital by 1871. The company is allowed to export annumly half a million of money, free of duty. But their dividends must not be less than 12 per cent per annum, and the foad is held liable for the cost of the material and labor used in its construction. The privileges of the concession are to last for the term of 5 years. But Government heserves to itself the right to grant equal privaleges for a road from the capital to Vera Cruz, vin Jalapa, to the company of Schor Zangrous.

Gen. Sturm and party had been the recipients of quite an ovation on the part of the Government. They were making active preparations to settle up their business in Mexico and requir to New-York.

Peonage has been abolished by the Government and republican liberty is declared to stand on firm foundations.

The condition of the Mexican treusury was improving.

tions.

The condition of the Mexican treusury was improving. Statements were published in the newspapers that a contract had been made between Minister Romero and the United States Government for \$1,000,000 worth fof warlike implements, \$2,000,000 worth of which were to be taken in vessels and muskets and smaller arms, and the remaining \$1,000,000 in cannon.

M. Corlies, the banker of the Mexican Government in the United States, is stated to be at present in the City of Mexico.

Mexico.

Kiduapping of wealthy persons continued to be carried on pretty extensively by humerous bands of bandits that were prowling around in various parts of Mexico, and then making their victims pay heavy ransoms before re-

foring them to liberty.

Mexican dates to the 29th ult, have been received. The

Mexican dates to the 29th uif, have been received. The troops at Technican are dying rapidly of typhoid fever. The Government of Mexico has declared war against Guatemala. Sedor Tepee, recently elected a member of the Mexican Congress, has been refused a seat, he having been an Imperlatist. Gen. Avellaneda, Count Pachta, and others of the personal staff of Maximilian, have taken passage for Europe.

PORTO RICO.

MORE LARTHQUAKES—DESTRUCTION OF TWO OF THE WINDWARD ISLES.

HAVANA, Dec. 7 .- The Spanish mail steamer Cadiz, via St. John's, Porto Rico, has arrived with news from the latter port to theist inst. By this mail we have the confirmation of the reported earthquakes on Novemher 18 and 19. It sppears that great anxiety reigned throughout the entire population until the 23d. The consternation created by the shocks was dreadful. All the edifices in St. John's were more or less damaged, but no injury to person is so far announced. One of the shocks lasted for 12 seconds, and was felt in other parts of the island. No shocks, however, had been felt since the 25th nit. Eye-witnesses, who had arrived at St. Thomas by the schooner Andalusian, report that the island of St. Martin had nearly disappeared, and that of St. Bartholomew had been nimost destroyed by a volcano.

CANADA.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY QUESTION-THE TARIFF ON COAL.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The debate in the House of Commons on the North-West Territory question hast might was resumed. After a long and interesting discussion the resolutions were passed. Dr. Tupper presented a petition from the managers of the coal companies in Halifax, praying Parliament to place a duty on American coal equal to that now imposed by the United States on foreign coal entering that country.

In the Senate the Postal bill was amended so as to make prepayment on letters and newspapers optional. The prepaid rate for a letter will be three cents and the unpaid rate five.

Statements were brought down in the House to-day showing that the total receipts of the Province of Canada during the year ending the 30th of June, 1807, were \$16,400,133; expenditures, \$14,729,096; and for the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of July to the 30th of November, 1807, the receipts were \$1,427,678; expenditures, \$5,323,085.

Discounts on American invoices for the ensuing week are 31 per cent.

Alfred Waddington of Vancouver's Island addressed a large number of Senators and members of the House of Commonsteday on the importance of constructing a road from Dupe's Inlet to the east end of the Rocky Mountains, to connect with the line of land and water communication to Lake Superior. The lecture was very interesting, and contained much valuable information about the North-Western territory.

AN ENGLISH ARMY OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

MONTHEAU, Dec. 7.—Capt, Crouch of the 16th Regiment shot himself this afternoon at No. 36 Not 8 Dame St.

THE CANALS.

THE TIME FOR CLOSING EXTENDED-THE ICE

THE TIME FOR CLOSING EXTENDED—THE ICE-BOUND BOATS BETWEEN SCHENECTADY AND TROY TO BE PUSHED THROUGH.

ALEANY Dec. 7.—The Board of Canal Commissioned have revoked the footing the canal of the bilt met, and beyen feeded the time indefinitely. The weather has adult become cold and the canals are filled with ice. It by reported that many of the boat captains, satisfied that they cannot get invoke, have discharged their hands and field up their boats. On the Champfath Canal the contractor discharged the lock-tenders two days ago. Of all the boats on the Schenectady level on Thursday but three were got off up to Friday night.

Schenectary, Dec. 7.—A meeting of grain and produce merchants from different parts of the State was held in this city last evening, for the purpose of raising funds to defray extra expenses of pushing forward to tide water the boats now detained by the ice in the canal between this city and Troy. Sufficient means were raised and two steam they formed by the lock in the canal between this city and Troy. Sufficient means were raised and two steam they for the purpose of raising funds to defray extra expenses of pushing forward to

funds to defray extra expenses of pushing forward to tide water the boats now detained by the lee in the canal between this city and Troy. Sufficient means were raised and two steam-tags furnished by the Board of Trade, from the City of New-York, are now at work on the nine-mile level, west from the 16 locks, under the supervision of M. M. Caleb of New-York, and are rushing boats forward to the locks as rapidly as possible. Commissioner Dorn states that 75 boats will be moving on the level preparatory to entering the 18 locks during the mght. The water on the level is up to the standard hight, and everything is being done by the canal authorities that is possible to facilitate navigation. An ice-breaker was started West this morning, but has not as yet returned, and we have not moved during the day, from the fact that it was not politic to start them until an outlet was made on the lower end of the section. Things look precarious, as it is now snowing and the thermometer indicates 30 degress.

Dec. 8.—Boats were passing through Locks No. 19, 11 miles cast of this city, this morning, into the amemilia level, and were being locked through the 16 locks at the rate of four an hour. The thermometer at 40 clock this p. 10. Indicated 16 degrees, and was failing rapidly. The protucet of boats reaching tide water is very doubtful. Camil Commissioner Dorn has just arrived from Troy via the tow-path, and reports that under existing circumstances boats are being passed at the above-mentioned locks with unusual rapidity, through lee from four to six inches thick, and capidly accumulating. There are probably 125 boats between Lock No. 20 and Troy. Boats are iging along this city which have not moved for several days.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The canal is lightly frezen over,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A SHORT SESSION-THE PER DIEM OF ABSENTED MEMBERS OF THE LEGISATURE. ALBANY, Dec. 7 .- After a very brief session,

the Convention took a recess to Monday evening. There was not a quorum present, and the members seemed to ing meetings of the Convention, if it continues in session after the Christmas holidays. Ex-Mayor Opdyke has Mayor Hoffman and Supervisor Tweed, intending to urke an adjournment to that city. Mr. Bickford of Jefferson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision to report a section for deducting the per diem of the men bers of the Legislature absent without leave. After a very brief time spent in Committee of the Whole, discuss ing a proposition to retain the present organization of the Supreme Court, the Convention adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. The Convention met at 10 o'clock. M
WALES presented a report on Industrial Interests. M
MERRILL offered the following, which was laid on the table by the consent of the mover:

Whereas, Bit is now prebable that the labors of this Convention was not be completed before this chamber will be required by the Legis

Tabled by consent.

The consideration of the report on the judiciary was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Without coming to any vote the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.



EXCITING THREE-MILE RACE AT NEWBURGH BE-TWEEN M'RIEL OF COLD SPRING AND M'CAULEY OF NEWBURGH. NEWBURGH, Dec. 8 .- The aquatic season on

the Upper Hudson was closed at this place yesterday by a very spirited race between John McKiel of Cold Spring and Robert McCauley of Newburgh. The boats used on and Robert McCathley of Newburgh. The boats beet of the occasion were not the tiny shells which are so much in vogue in the Summer scason, but vessels a trifle heavier, called pleasure-boats. Both vessels were the same size, being 17 feet in length, and weighing length of the pounds each. The judges were Samuel Leiper and Michael McKiel, and the referee was Joshua Ward, the latter also acting as starter. James Delaney breked McKiel, white Timothy Donohue had McCuniey in land. The distance rowed was three miles, or one mile and half up the river, turn a stake-boat, and return, for a purse of \$100. John McKiel was in excellent condition, his backers say better than he was when he entered the recent Pittsburgh race, his weight yesterday heing 188 pounds, while at Pittsburgh weighed but 131 pounds. Shortly before a velock both men were in their respective boats, while the docks were filled with 700 or 800 people, all anxious to witness-the affair. Ward ordered the contestants to proceed to the Foundery Dock, a quarter of a mile south of the steamboat, landing, and there await the word "Go." At six minutes past 1 o'clock the squalke veteran shouted "Go," when the rowers started briskly, McCauley apparently having the best of the start by nearly a langth. Northing dannet, McKiel plied his oars rapidly, and by the time the steamboat dock was reached had shat up the one-length gsp. and had lapped his competitor. The excitement of the steamboat peer at this time was at its hight, and between freely made on the race. In one locality the dids were on McCauley at the rate of 80 to \$6, while in another locality the betting was even. As the contestants passed were freely made on the race. In one locality the another locality the betting was even. As the contestants passed the pier, close in shore, to keep out of the tide and wind, the friends of each shouted lustily to their champions, and yells of "Go in McCauly! now you've got him!" and you'le got in McCauly! now you've got him!" and you'le like two specks on the water, and no one could say which one was ahead, they seeming to be side by side. Fifteen minutes passed when it was a sertained that McKlel was ahead, and was even then close to the dock ecoming down fully a quarter of a mile in the advance. McCauley was struggling manfully, but it was a hard chuse and there were no signs of his wiming. Soon McKlel was opposite the steamboat dock once more, when the air was filled with shouts from hundreds of throats as the winner pulled lustily by, reaching the starting point an easy winner in 34 minutes, McCauly having pulled out at the steamboat dock. It was a fine race, and a happy closing of the season here.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 .- The members of the Legislature and the Sacramento and San Francisco pioneers were taken up on a special excursion to day, over the Central Pacific Railroad, beyond the summit of the Sierras, through the great Summit tunnel, 7,042 feet

THE WHALING FLEET-TROUBLE WITH BUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN THE OCHOTSK SEA,

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 .- A letter from Honehalu, dated Nov. 13, says: "The ship Othello, bound hence for Liverpool, with wheat, has finished her repairs and is now reloading, and will sail for Liverpool on the Capt. Enos of the whale ship Java at Honolulu, reports

Capt. Enos of the whale ship Java at Honolulu, reports being ordered from the Ochotsk cruising grounds by the Russian General, and his boat given 24 hours to loave, otherwise the Russian threatened to sink his vessel.

The following whale ships have arrived at Honolulus The General Scott, with 200 bbls, oil and 4,000 is bone; Ladoga, with 1,100 bbls, oil and 16,000 m bone; Milo, with 250 bbls, oil and 2,000 bone; Java, with 600 bbls, oil and 2,000 m bone; The following have arrived at Hilo: The Marengo, with 275 bbls, oil and 2,000 is bone; Ohio, with 350 bbls, oil and 1,000 in bone; Courser, with 140 bbls, oil and 2,000 is bone; George, with 550 bbls, oil and 4,000 is bone; Alpha, with 4,000 is oil and 4,000 in bone; Alpha, with 4,000 is bone. The Alpha is loading with oil for New-Eedford.

NEW-ENGLAND. MURDER NEAR WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8 .- Thomas Leonard, r., 21 years of age, was murdered last night, in West Boyleston, near this city. The police this morning arrested his father, an Irishman, about 50 years old, on the charge of committing the deed. Both are known to have been drunk and fighting last night. The old man says three men came in and killed Tom. The deed was done with an ax, and the walls and ceiling were spattered with blood. Young Leomied was a desperate character, and spent the largest portion of the past five years in jail. He was also in the army, from which he deserted given times. An inquest on his body will be held to morrow. Boyleston, near this city. The police this morning ar DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF VERMONT -RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNT-CONSECRATION

OF A CATHEDRAL. BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 8.-Mr. Victor Wright, BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 8,—Mr. Victor wingit, President of the State Agricultural Society, and a proment citizen of Middiebury, was thrown from a wagen and instantly killed on Friday. The Vermont Central Emilroad bridge at Northfield, 300 feet long and 70 feet logh, was burned to-day. The consecration of St. Mary's Cathedral occurred in this city to-day. A large manber of ecclesiastics attended, including the Archbishop of New-York, bishops from the principal cities of the States and Canada, and a large number of the clergy. Archishop McCloskey of New-York preached the consecration sermon. The railroads ran special trains for the occasion. The Cathedral is the finest edifice in this State.

HEAVY GALE IN THE INTERIOR-DISASTERS ON

THE LAKES.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 7.—There was a heavy gale of wind in this region last might. The new Catholic church at Spencerport, in this county, was blown down. Loss fully \$1,000.

Oswego, Dec. 7.—There was a terrible gale of wind on Lake Outario last night. The schooner Baltic, from Milwatikee to this port with a cargo of wheat, in attempting to enter the harbor hast night, struck the cust mer and sunk inside. This morning ah: broke in two amidships, and both vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The cargo is insured.

Kingstox, Canada, Dec. 6.—The schooner E. B. Alleu, from Chicago for Ogdenshingh with 20,000 bushels of correstrick in the harbor last night during the gale, and sunk in 14 feet of water.

PORT COLBORNE, Dec. 6.—The propellers City of Roston, Oswegatchie, and Granite State got through the ice the afternoon, and will remain here until the storm abutes, it is now blowing 2 gale from the scath-west. THE LAKES.

BLE-ANXIETY RESPECTING ITALY. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The London Globe, in an editorial

question proposed by France, said he could not see that any good would result from the meeting of the representatives of the European Powers in a General Conference without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberation should be con-

ITALY. UNIVERSAL AMNESTY-ORGANIZATION OF PAR-

Gen. Garibaldi.

Dec. 8,-It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has again disappeared from the Island of Caprera, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made by the Party of Action. The speech of the French Minister of State, M. Rouher, in which he said that Italy should not take foreible possession of Rome, gave rise to an angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea informed the House that he had asked the French Government for explanations of the speech, and he expected to receive a reply from Paris by

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Her Majesty's Theater, one of the

Mayo made a short speech, in which he deplored the bad taste and evil effect of the public funerals for the Fenians executed at Manchester, which had taken ce in England and Ireland. Such demonstrations, been taken by the Government to prevent or suppress any outbreak arising from the bad passions thus fomented. In the House of Commons the new mail contract concluded with the Canard Steamship Line

journed, to meet on the 13th of February, 1868. A GRAND FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Dec. 8—Evening.—The obsequies of Allen, Gould, and Larkin were performed here to-day, and were the occasion of an immense manifestation of sympathy. The proceedings were similar to those reported at London, Manchester, and Cork; but, in numbers, this demonstration far exceeded any pre-

FRANCE.

Evening .- Prince Napoleon is about to leave Paris

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The Royal mail steamship Scotia. Capt. Judkins, of the Cumard line, which left New-York on the 26th of November, and the Denmark, Capt. Thompson, of the National Steam Navigation Company, which left New-York on the 23d of November, strived here this afternoon, on the way to Liverpoot.

Liverpoot, Dec. 7.—It is feared that the ship Lizzie Southard, which sailed from New-York for this port, has been lost, as she is now long overdue. The ship Thornton, Capt. Hutton, which went ashore in the Mersey, is in a bad position, and it is not thought possible she can be saved.

BY STEAMSHIP. The steamship New-York, from Liverpool

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 24, 1867. Manchester seems sorry to-day for what has been cone. Although in the midst of the excitement of a contested election, an unwonted gloom hangs over the great city, and I think it safe to say that many who up to yesterday morning cried out for blood would now be glad if those three young men who died so bravely could be brought back to finish the term of their natural lives. After the execution Pesterday, the crowd dispersed in a peaceable and orderly manner, and from that time until now Man-

sorrow pervading the whole congregation. Father Gadd had gone to the country, and no mention whatever was made of the recurrences of the previous day. A mourning eard had been printed and was sold by boys in the neighborhood of the Cathedral. They were bought up rapidly. The following was the inscription:

Allen, aged 19 years; Wilham Gould, aged 30 years, Michael Larkin, aged 30 years, the three unfortunatemen who were executed at the New Bailey, Salford, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867. Their profound love of "poor old Ireland" and the Fenian cause induced them to attack the police van in Hyde-road, Manchester, on the 18th of September, and release Col. Kelly and Capt. Deasey from custody. They were tried by Special Commission, and sentenced to death on Friday, November 1. "Have pity on them, have pity on them, at least you their friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched them."

"All thir sorrows now are ended.

"All their sorrows now are ended,
All their sufferings now are ever."

May they rest in peace! Amen. "God bless poor old

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

At another of the stands where the mass of the specta-

solcannity.

In the evening of the same day a large meeting was held on Clerkenwell Green to express condulence with the families of the deceased. ARREST OF PENLANS IN LONDON.

placed at the bar, Bow-st., before Sir Thomas Henry, on a charge of treason-felony, and Joseph Theebald Casey was charged conjointly with Burke with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.

The arrest was made by Inspector Thompson upon information farnished by a man minned De Valy. A good deal of the evidence addinced referred to the arrest and the opposition made to it by Burke and his companion Casey. John De Valy on examination said that in October, 1865, he was in New-York, and joined a conspiracy called Fenian Brotherhood, with the object of overthrowing the British Government in Ireland and establishing a Republic in its place. Meetings were held for the purpose of organization and for raising money. He knew the prisoner Burke in New-York, On further examination he said:

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867. in the case of Meany. Did not then give a different ver-sion of the oath.

The witness was also examined as to his expectation of reward; he had received money for his support, from £50 to £100; he had told only the truth, and did not care whether a conviction followed or not.

The prisoners were remanded to a future day.

and instruction.

THE DIMONT MISSION.

It appears from the Blue Book that Gen. Dumont really did have that "mission" to Rome has Summer which the Italian Government justly complained of as being a breach of the Convention of Sept. 15, op the part of France. The Faris semi-official prints stated roundly that Gen. Dumont, who held a high command at Lyons, had gone to Rome on private affairs, and was merely asked by the Minister at War in a friendly way to take the opportunity of inquiring the reason why so many of the Antibes leglon, under Col. d'Argy, had deserted. The Moniteur of Aug. 1, countenancing the equivocation, spoke of the "alleged mission" of Gen. Dumont, which had been needlessly talked of. Well, it now stands officially confessed that Gen. Dumont was "sent" to Rome with orders to inquire into the cause of the discouragement of the legion, and to "reanimate its esprit du corps." We see justify enough now why he reviewed in uniform solders who by a fiction were exclusively in the Pope's service, and why he harangued them as French troops. It is clear now that he took the opportunity of making notes for the campaign which shortly followed, and terminated at Mentana.

"FREEDOM OF THE FRESS."

prohibited. M. Pinard has privately informed several editors that

of sending an expeditionary corps to Italy. It says: of sending an expeditionary corps to Italy. It says:

The agitation for a long time past formented in Italy by
a vallet; party which has desired to substitute its own
aspirations for the will of the National Government, increased exceedingly in the last months of 1867. Revolutionary bands, which became daily more numerous, soon
invaded the States of the Church, in contempt of the Convention of the 13th September, 1864, and endangered the
very existence of the Pontifical throne. Toward the end
of October Garihaldi, with 8,000 particans, was at Monte
Rifemetres (about two miles) of the gates of Rome; Nicoterm, with a strong continuent, occupied the southern

After a short account of the battle of Mentans, the statement proceeds in these terms: